
January - June 2023

HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN INDIAN OCCUPIED JAMMU & KASHMIR



Legal Forum for Kashmir - LFK

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Human Rights Situation in Indian Occupied Jammu & Kashmir

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Cover Image: Preparations for G20 meeting in India's Kashmir, KASHMIR, INDIA - MAY 20: Indian paramilitary soldiers of CRPF Water Wing and Valley Quick Action team, also known as Valley QAT patrol practice in Dal Lake during a special security drill ahead of the G20 meeting to be held on May 22-24, in Srinagar, Kashmir, India on May 20, 2023. (Photo by Faisal Khan/Anadolu Agency via Getty Images)

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List of Abbreviations

AFSPA	Armed Forces Special Powers Act
APDP	Association of Parents of Disappeared People
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party
CADO	Cordon and Destroy Operation
CASO	Cordon and Search Operation
CAT	Convention against Torture
CFL	Cease Fire Line
CIHL	Customary International Humanitarian Law
GC	Geneva Convention
HRW	Human Rights Violation
IAC	International Armed Conflict
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IFDH	International Federation for Human Rights
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
IOJK	Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir
JKCCS	Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Societies
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NIA	National Investigation Agency (of India)
NIAC	Non-International Armed Conflict
OHCHR	Office of the High Commission of Human Rights
PSA	Public Safety Act
SHRC	State Human Rights Commission
SIA	State Investigation Agency
SOP	Special Operation Group
UAPA	Unlawful Activities Prevention Act
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Report Methodology

The Legal Forum for Kashmir – LFK is an international legal Advocacy group working on the conflict of Kashmir. Its members are indigenous people of the occupied territory in Jammu and Kashmir. The aim of the organisation is to defend the political, social and human rights of Kashmiris and to promote the UN sanctioned Right of Self-Determination. LFK works to address the consequences of marginalisation, working with its members. As an independent organisation, LFK advocates, nationally and internationally, the Right of Self-determination and respect for human rights in Occupied Kashmir through legal research, documentation and capacity building to address, under international law, the violations of individual and collective rights of Kashmiris. LFK believes that the occupier India's conduct in the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir¹ needs an independent and impartial profiling so that its unprecedented human rights violations in the Valley do not go unnoticed. This report aims to highlight the pattern of these HR violations and entreat concerned international authorities to take action. The report calls upon the international community to not limit the responsibility to only the physical perpetrators of crime; instead, the principles of individual criminal responsibility shall hold to account all those who may indirectly participate in a criminal act in question. This could include, for example, ordering, instigating, manipulation, or even inciting a rights violation. Past reports produced by the Legal Forum for Kashmir have provided evidence, through detailed case studies, that there is no will to provide justice even though the system exists in theory. And with a judicial system dancing to the chords of Indian Military, the institutions and procedures of rule of law in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir remain perpetually subverted to function within the larger culture of institutionalized impunity.

This report is based on the primary and secondary source of information collected by team of Legal Forum for Kashmir (LFK). The report has also compilation from official sources of OJK, recognized media groups, NGO fact finding reports, as well as the information received from the victim families. All the details mentioned in this report have been fact-checked from various sources to ensure the information as accurate as possible.

¹ Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IOJK) refers to the territory of Jammu and Kashmir that's illegally occupied by India. This term is interchangeably used throughout the following report – Kashmir, or Occupied Kashmir, or Occupied Jammu and Kashmir all indicate the territory under India's illegal military occupation.

Background

Kashmiris in Indian Occupied Jammu & Kashmir (hereinafter referred to as IOJK) continue to face Indian oppression, domination, and settler colonial machination under its brutal military occupation. The Government of India has been occupying the territory for more than 75 years despite multiple United Nations (UN) resolutions calling for a free and impartial plebiscite in the UN-recognised disputed Territory.

IOJK is facing a new phase of the settler colonial process after the Indian parliament unconstitutionally robbed its semi-autonomous status in August 2019.



Executive Summary

The first six months of 2023 January-June saw a new trend of state repression and counter-insurgency operations in the war-trampled region of IOJK. On the ground, the violations of International Human Rights law (IHRL) and International Humanitarian law (IHL) led to appalling human tragedies. International response against these ‘Atrocity Crimes’ was inconsistent, as well as other patterns of egregious violations, some amounting to war crimes and Crimes against humanity. These atrocity crimes include high handed repression, confiscation of civilian properties, land grabbing and demolition of civilian properties, torture, enforced disappearances, extrajudicial executions, and other series of crimes against Kashmiris. Human rights defenders and journalists often bore the brunt of India’s excessive use of force and repressive policies.

The occupying authorities use anti-terror laws to criminalize the work of human rights organizations, civil societies, socio-religious organizations, and digital media networks in the IOJK. These anti-terror laws supersede the universal safeguards guaranteed under UDHR, ICCPR & other international conventions.

Our on-ground research revealed evidence of the increasing ‘Atrocity crimes’ against civilian population and severe harm that arise from the transitional phase of settler colonialism, to change the demography of UN recognised disputed territory. Post August 05, 2019 the occupying authorities bypassed the regulation pursuant to health and environment which is making the occupying state vulnerable. There is a pressing need for the bolder action to tackle the health and environment crisis in Himalaya region of South Asia under a prolonged military occupation of India.

Desire for Justice

Human Rights Violations perpetrated by Indian Occupying Authorities in IOJK, (January- Jun, 2023)

Indian occupying authorities and the occupying forces stationed in IOJK have perpetrated series of 'Atrocity crimes' during first six month of 2023:

Indian occupying forces persisted in their repressive policies and disregard for international law and principle of Right of Self-determination. A total of **113** CASO's were reported by the local media which are just a fraction of the total Search Operations launched by the Occupying Forces.

The first six months of 2023 recorded **126** killings in multiple incidents of violence across IOJK. The armed action of India's Occupying Forces against the native population as a result of heightened military presence has resulted in the killing of **31** Indigenous armed fighters and **43** Indian Occupying forces from Jan to June 2023. At least **18** encounters took place between Indian Occupying Forces and the freedom fighters of Kashmir. During these CASOs, vandalism and destruction of nearly **91** civilian properties were reported. Also, **109** instances of Internet Shut down in IOJK were reported.

Table 1: List representing Monthly data of Human Rights Violations by IOF in IOJK, Jan-June 2023

Month	Total Killings	Injured	Arrests	CASOs	Internet shutdown	Properties damaged	Indian Military Operations
January	24	20	65	14	15	15	3
February	15	5	45	7	6	1	3
March	10	10	17	14	7	13	1
April	22	12	3018	14	15	31	1
May	26	25	2223	57	66	26	6
June	28	6	24	9	7	11	5
Total	125	78	5392	115	116	97	19

Table 2: List of monthly data (Jan-June 2023) including Killings of Indian Occupying Forces (IOF), Freedom Fighters, and Civilians

Month	Indian Occupying Forces Killed	Freedom Fighters Killed	Civilians Killed	Total Killings
January	7	4	13	24
February	3	3	9	15
March	4	1	5	10
April	12	1	9	22
May	13	8	7	28
June	4	13	9	26
Total	43	30	52	125

Heightened Militarization

The militarization of occupied territories by occupiers is a critical issue that has drawn significant attention from International Human Rights Organizations. The occupying powers often resort to deploying military forces in the territories they have occupied, with the aim of asserting control, suppressing resistance, and maintaining a perceived sense of security.² This militarization involves the establishment of military installations, checkpoints, and security infrastructure, resulting in a pervasive presence of occupying forces in the daily lives of the occupied population. Such militarization leads to a range of negative consequences and can exacerbate tensions and fuel resentment among the occupied population, perpetuating the cycle of violence and instability. Additionally, the increased military presence restricts the freedom of movement and basic rights of the local inhabitants, contributing to a climate of fear and oppression. Moreover, the militarization of occupied territories hinders the prospects for peaceful resolution and undermines efforts toward dialogue and reconciliation.³

The issue of militarization in Indian occupied Kashmir features a unique phenomenon of de facto sovereignty & impunity. The 0.8 million Indian army and paramilitary forces stationed in UN recognised disputed territory operates through a legal instrument – Armed Forces Special Powers Act of 1990 gives the occupying forces unbridled powers, which enable them to maintain an unlawful occupation of the region and conduct military operations against the civilians without any regard for the principle of distinction. This results in the situation of normalising the ‘Atrocity crimes’ against the civilian population.

² Tripp, Charles. *The Power and the People: Paths of Resistance in the Middle East*. Cambridge University Press, 2013.

³ Mazawi, AndreElias. *World Yearbook of Education 2010: Education and the Arab “World”: Political Projects, Struggles, and Geometries of Power*. Routledge, 2017.

The presence of a large number of occupying forces in Kashmir has resulted in a heavy militarization of the region. This has led to restrictions on civil liberties, such as right to expression, freedom of movement, and assemble. In addition, the militarization has facilitated the process of colonization and illegal annexation, which further undermines the right and dignity of Kashmiris. In 2019, India moved almost 50,000 military and paramilitary personnel to the region.⁴

In the wake of security measures for the G20 meeting in May, the occupying authorities deployed additional Border Security Force (BSF) personnel in the occupied territory. Additional reinforcements of Border Security Force (BSF) troops were deployed on the routes leading to the venue. The Indian Army's Rashtriya Rifles, paramilitaries Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) personnel were also deployed around the Sheri Kashmir International Convention Centre.

The Ministry of Home affairs and Defence ministry of India which directly control the occupied territory, announced the deployment of over 60000 additional paramilitary personnel across IOJK for the Hindu pilgrimage Amarnath Yatra, scheduled to begin on July 1.⁵ The additional companies of paramilitary forces are expected to arrive in the occupied territory by June 20 along the Srinagar-Jammu highway and the twin Baltal and Pahalgam routes leading to the Amarnath cave. The 300 more paramilitary companies from ITBP (Indo-Tibetan Border Police), BSF (Border Security Force), SSB (Sashastra Seema Bal), and CISF (Central Industrial Security Force) are expected to be deployed to strengthen the so-called security structure during the two-month pilgrimage.⁶

A Narrative to Win Hearts of Kashmiris

There has been an increasing trend Post 05, August 2019, Indian Army and Jammu Kashmir Police organizing Cultural events, Police Melas and Sports events as a narrative to win hearts and mind of Kashmiris. RTI activist, from North Kashmir who choose to remain anonymous because of the fear of being persecuted said, Indian army is using the rehabilitation process and civilian programs as a pretext to carry out a dirty war in Kashmir. These programs are in reality, being used as a tool to control and manipulate the population. For instance, the Indian army has been accused of using these programs to gather intelligence, recruit informants, and monitor the activities of the people of Kashmir. Moreover, these programs have been criticized for their lack of transparency, accountability, and effectiveness. The Indian army's actions have further undermined the trust and confidence of the Kashmiri people, leading to a situation

⁴ Sandhu, Kamaljit Kaur. "Another 28,000 Troops Rushed to Kashmir Valley Week after 10,000 Were Deployed." India Today, August 2, 2019. <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/28-000-more-troops-deployed-in-kashmir-valley-1576280-2019-08-01>.

⁵ Kashmir Observer. "Over 60,000 Security Personnel To Be Deployed For Amarnath Yatra." June 13, 2023. <https://kashmirobsrver.net/2023/06/13/over-60000-security-personnel-to-be-deployed-for-amarnath-yatra/>.

⁶ KL News Network. "JK Seeks 300 Additional Paramilitary Companies For Amarnath Yatra." Kashmir Life, June 5, 2023. <https://kashmirlife.net/jk-seeks-300-additional-paramilitary-companies-for-amarnath-yatra-319282/>.

where the military has an excessive amount of power, which enables them to conduct military operations against civilians without any regard for their safety.

Some instances of ‘*Atrocity crimes*’ perpetrated by the Occupying force Since January 2023

- On 1st and 2nd January 2023 an Armed Resistance group carried out twin attacks at Dangri village of Rajouri which resulted in the death of 04 Occupying forces and civilian casualties including death of minor child. The Indian occupying troops launched a massive CASO and harassed civilian household, almost 12 non-combatants were arbitrarily detained and tortured by the army.
- The Deputy commissioner Vikas Kundal and State police distributed Guns and ammunitions to village defence guards (VDGs) a civilian militia especially Hindus, which created panic among the Muslim communities who live as minority in region. The VDGs have been accused of numerous human rights violations including dozens of extra judicial killings and rape cases.
- On January 08 Indian army conducted massive CASO in Thatri area of Doda and Kishtwar.
- On 01 March, A civilian Abdul Rashid Dar who was subjected to enforced disappeared by 41 Rastriya Rifles of India army was found dead near forested area of Northern Kashmir’s Kupwara. The family accused 41 RR of disappearing Rashid and subjected to custodial death.
- On 21 April 2023, A massive Cordon search/destroy operation was launched by Indian occupying troops, harassing civilian population & destroying civilian properties in wake of the combat operation by Armed rebels in Rajouri sector.
- On May 7, 2023 Danish Khazir Bhat from North Kashmir’s Sopore town was approached by local unit of Indian Army to fix a closed-circuit television camera on an electric pole. The eyewitnesses said, Khazir was forced to climb an electric pole, the Army took his mobile phone and the keys of his car. “While he was climbing down the pole, his elbow touched a live electric wire and he was electrocuted. The soldiers didn’t attempt to bring him down. Some local residents kicked the ladder on which Danish was standing and his burning body fell down.”⁷

⁷ Zargar, Safwat. “In Kashmir, Army Unit Booked as Young Man Dies of Electric Shock.” Scroll.In, June 9, 2023. <https://scroll.in/article/1050514/in-kashmir-army-unit-booked-as-young-man-dies-of-electric-shock>.

Freedom of Expression, Association, Assembly, and Free Movement

Indian occupying authorities in IOJK continued to unduly restrict and cripple the Right of expression, association, free movement and peaceful gatherings. These measures disproportionately impact vulnerable communities, exacerbating their socio-economic conditions and inhibiting their right to education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities.

G20 Tourism Working Group Meeting in IOJK

In an effort to portray a façade of normalcy, India held the 3rd G20 Tourism Working Group meeting in Srinagar, the capital city of Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IOJK), from May 22-24. Despite the prevailing security concerns, India's de facto administration organized the G20 tourism meeting in the region. To ensure comprehensive security citing threats from armed groups, the central administration deployed elite forces such as marine commandos, National Security Guards (NSG), Border Security Force (BSF), and local police, to ensure ground-to-air security cover.⁸ Extensive security measures, including multiple layers of protection, were implemented around the Dal Lake and the Sher-e-Kashmir International Convention Centre (SKICC), the venue for the meeting. The educational institutions along the routes leading to the venue were shut for the two days during the meeting. Additionally, military bunkers were discreetly installed in Srinagar city and ingeniously disguised with G20 banners to prevent their visibility.⁹ The Senior Superintendent of Police, Traffic City Srinagar, Muzaffar Ahmad Shah, issued a traffic advisory for the third G20 meeting, specifically addressing the Boulevard Road from Nehru Park to Gupkar up to Kralsangri.¹⁰

In wake of the G20 Meeting a massive crackdown on the civilian population ahead of the G20 meeting and arbitrarily detaining 3018 civilians and the continuous strategy of containment aimed by modern means of pervasive surveillance, cyber warfare, and communication blockade imposed through forceful shutdowns as a part of psychological warfare, India's attempt to hold G20 meeting in IOJK will be self-evident, such as facilitating direct abuses of the protected population. Such summits may appear to be a routine practice; however, such events amount to a violation of the International Humanitarian Law.¹¹

⁸ Hrishikesh, By Cherylann Mollan & Sharanya. "G20: India Hosts Tourism Meet in Kashmir amid Tight Security." BBC News, May 22, 2023. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-65666467>.

⁹ Zargar, Safwat.. "Srinagar Is Ready for the G20 with Dressed-up Security Bunkers and Peacock Murals." Scroll.In, May 19, 2023. <https://scroll.in/article/1049332/srinagar-is-readying-for-the-g20-with-dressed-up-security-bunkers-and-peacock-murals>.

¹⁰ India.com. "Traffic Restrictions Announced For G20 Meet In Srinagar; Check Roads To Avoid, Alternate Routes," May 21, 2023. <https://www.india.com/news/india/g20-meet-srinagar-jammu-kashmir-traffic-restriction-check-roads-to-avoid-alternate-routes-6061793/>.

¹¹ LFK, Admin. "Legal Memorandum Submitted by LFK to G-20 Member States - Legal Forum for Kashmir." Legal Forum for Kashmir - (blog), May 19, 2023. <https://lfkashmir.com/legal-memorandum-submitted-by-lfk-to-g-20-member-states/>.

The UN Special Rapporteur on minority issues Fernand de Varennes warned that the government of India is seeking to normalize a military occupation by instrumentalizing a G20 meeting and portraying it as an international seal of approval.¹² Kashmiris saw the attempt as India's strategy to put a veneer of normalcy to make the international community accept its stance on the region by misusing its presidency of the G20 and flouting international law.¹³

India received a setback when China and Turkey refused to participate in the meeting, with China saying it strongly opposed holding any kind of G20 meetings in disputed territory, and will not attend such meetings.¹⁴ Egypt and Saudi Arabia too refused to participate in the event.¹⁵

Religious Freedom

In any armed conflict or occupation, the respect for religious convictions has been a fundamental guarantee applicable to all persons. The Geneva Convention (GC) IV impose a duty on occupying power to facilitate the religious rights of occupied inhabitants without any distinction or impediment. Further, the GC III also gives Chaplains & religious personnel equal protection as of medical personnel and religious organisation are, under certain circumstances, equated to relief societies.

The occupying authorities in IOJK curbs religious freedom on the pretext of law-and-order problem. In last six months the local administration barred Kashmiri Muslims to offer Eid prayers in historical Jamia mosque and Eidgah.

On 23 June a peaceful protest was reported in central mosque Srinagar to demand the release of Hurriyat conference Chairman and Chief cleric, Mirwaiz Muhammad Umar Farooq. The protestors holding placards read, it has been '200 Fridays' Mirwaiz has been barred to lead Friday prayers in Jamia Masjid.¹⁶

On 24 June a Indian army major of 50 RR stationed in Southern Kashmir Pulwama forced worshippers inside a mosque to chant the 'Jai Shri Ram' and "Bharat Mata ki Jai" slogan. Some

¹² Free Press Kashmir. "G20 Unwittingly Providing Support to Facade of Normalcy in Kashmir: UN | Free Press Kashmir." Free Press Kashmir, May 16, 2023. <https://freepresskashmir.news/2023/05/16/g20-unwittingly-providing-support-to-facade-of-normalcy-in-kashmir-un/>.

¹³ Al Jazeera English. "India's G20 Meeting in Kashmir an Attempt to Project 'Normalcy' | #AJOPINION," May 23, 2023. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-9XPOQN__DY.

¹⁴ The Hindu Bureau. "China Won't Attend Srinagar G-20 Meet; Turkey, Saudi and Egypt Too Unlikely," May 20, 2023. <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/china-turkey-saudis-and-egypt-unlikely-to-attend-srinagar-g-20-meet/article66871004.ece>.

¹⁵ Mohan, Geeta. "After China, Turkey, Egypt, Now Saudi Arabia Won't Attend G20 Meeting in Srinagar." India Today, May 22, 2023. <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/after-china-turkey-egypt-now-saudi-arabia-wont-attend-g20-meeting-in-srinagar-2382736-2023-05-22>.

¹⁶ Writer, Staff. "200 Fridays Under House Arrest: Chorus Grows For The Release Of Kashmir's Chief Cleric – The Wire." <https://thewire.in/rights/200-fridays-under-house-arrest-chorus-grows-for-the-release-of-kashmirs-chief-cleric-mirwaiz>

villagers have alleged that soldiers beat the crowd and forced them to chant ‘Jai Shri Ram’ slogan.¹⁷

Arbitrary Detentions Under PSA and UAPA

Government of India is making a mockery of its human rights commitments and Justice system by denying Kashmiris a free space to decide their future, jailing political leaders, and suspending basic freedoms. Several thousand Kashmiris, including politicians and opposition activists, were arbitrarily detained under preventive detention law on August 5, 2019, when the Indian Parliament unilaterally abrogated the semi-autonomous status of disputed territory.

The occupying authorities detained nearly 4,000 people, including supporters of political parties, resistance leaders, lawyers, journalists, and people who allegedly had records of participating in violent protests. There have been serious allegations of torture and beatings. Many detainees have not been allowed to contact their families or lawyers.

The family members of the detainees accuse that courts are delaying the trial and giving long hearing date. A news report published by Article 14 on 26th June 2023 submits that “hundreds of Kashmiris being held in prisons outside the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Since the revocation of Kashmir’s special status on 5 August 2019, as many as 343 persons accused of crimes in the union territory have languished in jails outside Jammu and Kashmir without fair trial and direct access to a lawyer.”¹⁸

In first six-month of 2023, torture & ill treatment remained rife in detention centres of IOJK and High security cell designed for Kashmiris prisoners outside Jammu & Kashmir Jails. A total 146 Kashmiris were booked under Lawless Public Safety Act, more than 3500 were arrested in different criminal charges.

The NIA’s Disturbing Tactics in Kashmir

Amidst the haunting backdrop of Kashmir’s relentless turmoil, a grave concern casts its ominous shadow over the region. The National Investigation Agency (NIA), has been wielded as a weapon to target Kashmiris and orchestrate a web of false charges. This orchestrated campaign perpetuates an atmosphere of fear and injustice, silencing those who dare to advocate for self-determination, human rights, and justice. The NIA has been systematically suppressing dissent, branding legitimate expressions of apprehension as acts of sedition or terrorism. This

¹⁷ Writer, Staff. “Pulwama Mosque Incident: 1 Officer Removed from Duty; Army, Police Continue Probe | Mint.” Mint, June 27, 2023. <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/pulwama-mosque-incident-1-officer-removed-from-duty-army-police-continue-probe-11687829675341.html>.

¹⁸ Hussain, Irshad. “Detained Hundreds of Kilometres From Home, Kashmiri Prisoners In Uttar Pradesh & Haryana Await Trial With No Access To Families — Article 14,” June 26, 2023. <https://article-14.com/post/detained-hundreds-of-kilometres-from-home-kashmiri-prisoners-in-uttar-pradesh-haryana-await-trial-with-no-access-to-families-6498e942250a8>.

misuse of power intensifies the suffering of Kashmiris, undermining the very fabric of justice and extinguishing the hope for a resolution of the Kashmir dispute.

In the first six months of 2023, the National Investigation Agency continued its crackdown on Kashmiris, arresting thousands including resistance activists, common people, journalists, religious scholars and academicians. The NIA & SIA have attached 124 Properties across IOJK in last six months. According to a statement issued by the occupying authorities, “nearly, 77 of these properties belong to proscribed organisation Jamat-e-Islami, which have been notified under Section 08 of UAPA in Case FIR number 17/2019 U/S 10, 11 and 13 UA (P) Act of Police Station Batamaloo being investigated by SIA.”¹⁹

Silencing Dissent: Suppression and Property Seizures in Indian-Occupied Jammu and Kashmir

On February 1, the Occupying authorities in the occupied territory seized 20 shops in Srinagar’s Aftab Market.²⁰ Local residents and shopkeepers from the area said that the move is to “teach a lesson” to shopkeepers for observing the shutdown – *Hartal* – on the call given by resistance leaders. It is pertinent to mention that the people of Indian-Occupied Jammu and Kashmir have a history of showing dissent in the form of observing shutdowns on the instructions of resistance leadership in the region. India, after the reading down of Article 370 and 35A, has heavily clamped down on the movement of people and resistance leadership, leaving no room for any kind of dissent in the region. In a similar fashion, on the 29th of May, the State Investigation Agency (SIA) sealed 20 shops belonging to the socio-political organization Jama’at-e-Islami Jammu and Kashmir – an organization involved in myriad charitable works and providing quality education to students across the region.²¹ The SIA team installed a board declaring the property, a shopping complex, as belonging to Jama’at-e-Islami, which has been designated as an Unlawful Association. According to an estimate, at least hundreds of shops have so far been sealed across the region in an effort to weaken people economically.

Some instances of raids, arrests and residential Properties attached by NIA

- On 7 January this year, the State Investigation Agency (SIA) attached properties of native citizens in southern Kashmir’s Kulgam district.²² The properties include a double-storied house, along with 7 Marla of land, 56 kanal agriculture land, 02 Kanal

¹⁹ Pandit, M Saleem. “SIA, Police Attach 124 Properties across Jammu and Kashmir.” The Times of India, June 7, 2023. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/sia-police-attach-124-properties-across-jammu-and-kashmir/articleshow/100830519.cms?from=mdr>.

²⁰ The Kashmiriyat. “At Least 20 Shops Built on ‘State Land’ Sealed in Srinagar.” The Kashmiriyat, February 1, 2023. <http://thekashmiriyat.co.uk/at-least-20-shops-built-on-state-land-sealed-in-srinagar>.

²¹ News, KL. “SIA Seals 20 Shops in Kashmir.” Kashmir Life, May 29, 2023. <https://kashmirlife.net/sia-seals-20-shops-in-kashmir-318736/>.

²² News, KL. “SIA Attaches More Properties Of Jamaat-e-Islami.” Kashmir Life, January 7, 2023. <https://kashmirlife.net/sia-attaches-more-properties-of-jamaat-e-islami-307896/>.

7 Marla land, 3 Kanal 4 Marla land and 1.5 Kanal land. On 30 January, the NIA attached the Hurriyat Office in Rajbagh Srinagar.²³

- On March 20, a prominent Kashmiri journalist Irfan Mehraj was arrested by NIA and shifted to New Delhi. Since then, the renowned journalist who is also a contributor for German public broadcaster, Deutsche Welle, and has extensively reported on the conflict in Kashmir, languishes in jail. Irfan was arrested for working with a prominent rights organization, Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCSS), headed by jailed rights activist Khurram Parvez – a human rights defender included among the 100 most influential persons by Times Magazine in 2022. Parvez, termed by Times Magazine as “a modern-day David who gave a voice to families that lost their children to enforced disappearances” and who is already in jail, was arrested by the NIA in “terror funding” case in March this year.
- On 14 March, NIA conducted raids at multiple locations in Jammu & Kashmir regions including Srinagar in a militancy case registered against local people. The agency raided the residence of Junaid Ahmad Teli son of Abdul Rashid Teli residing at Salafiya Masjid Iqbal Colony 90 Feet road Soura with his brother, actual resident of Yaripora Kulgam was thoroughly searched. As per reports, the team seized a cell phone during this raid. In Pulwama district, the houses of Zeeshan Altaf, son of Mohammad Altaf Bhat in Nillora and Arif Malik son of Ghulam Hussan Malik in Litter were searched. Similarly, in Kulgam the agency raided the residence of Altaf Ahmad Wagay (milkman) at Yaripora, Farooq Ahmad Dar (farmer) at Hanger and Ashraf Ahmad Sheikh, brother of slain commander Abass Sheikh at Rampora. The house of one Ubaid Ahamad son of Ghulam Qadir Vaid of Magray Mohalla Achabal was being searched by the sleuths of NIA. The residence of Ghulam Mohammad Bhat son of Abdul Khalil Bhat, a resident of Chermarg Zainapora in Shopian and Abdul Kabir Dar son of Abdul Khaliq Dar of Wachi Zainapora were thoroughly searched by NIA teams. Similarly, the raids were conducted at other locations also in Jammu and Kashmir in connection with a case already registered at the NIA office Jammu bearing FIR no RC 5/2022. (KDC)
- On 17th March, a special NIA court framed charges under anti-terror law UAPA against Journalist Fahad Shah and PhD Scholar Aala Fazili for publishing an article on news portal. Their bail has already been denied by the trial court without any legal justification. The NIA in their charged sheet allege that duo have committed an offence of publishing and writing article which “glorify militancy and secessionist ideology”.
- On 23rd April 2023 NIA attached the residential properties which includes a plot of agriculture land measuring two Kanals of Syed Shakeel Ahmad & Shahid Yousuf both sons of Syed Salaudin, Chairman of United Jihad Council & head of largest indigenous Armed group Hizb ul Mujahideen.

²³ Masood, Bashaarat. “NIA Attaches Hurriyat Office in Srinagar after Court Order; Separatists Slam ‘Dramatic Action.’” The Indian Express, January 29, 2023. <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/srinagar/nia-hurriyat-conference-srinagar-court-order-8411196/>.

- On May 2, NIA carried out raids at 12 different locations across the region. Two days after this, NIA carried out raids on 16 locations in Baramulla and Kishtwar areas on 4th of May.
- On 9 May, the investigative agency carried out raids in Anantnag, Kulgam, Poonch and other districts of the region, seizing properties and framing false charges against Kashmiri people.
- On 10 May, NIA attached an immovable property in Manigah village of north Kashmir's Kupwara district under UAPA. A land measuring 3.5 Marlas belonged to one Daulat Ali Mughal of Shilabhatu Mohalla in Manigah was attached.
- On the 11th of the same month, NIA raided the houses of at least a dozen people in different parts of the occupied territory. On the same day the notorious agency extended its raids on multiple houses in Baramullah and Kupwara district. One of the raided houses belonged to Mufti Abdul Rahim, brother of SAR Geelani, a renowned Kashmiri academician who died in 2019.
- On 15th May, NIA raided different locations in Anantnag, Srinagar, Pulwama, Shopian and Budgam districts of the occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
- On 20th May month, NIA of India carried out raids in Pulwama, Awantipora, Anantnag, Srinagar, Kupwara in Kashmir division and Poonch in Jammu division of the occupied region.
- On 12 June attached properties of prominent Kashmiri businessman Zahoor Ahmad Watali in the Handwara area of Kupwara in North Kashmir in a case related to alleged militancy funding. The properties, including land belonging to Watali at Baghatpora and Kachwari villages, were attached by NIA officials years after the businessman was arrested in 2017. The officials said that the properties were attached following an order by the Special NIA Court in New Delhi in May. The immovable properties i.e., lands measuring (i) 13.3 Marlas under survey No 457 min., (ii) 8.6 Marlas under Survey No. 458 min., and (iii) 1 Kanal and 10.3 Marlas under survey No 991/453 min., at village Baghatpora, Handwara, District Kupwara
- On June 13, The National Investigation Agency (NIA) on Tuesday attached the property of Ayaz Akbar, jailed leader of the Hurriyat Conference, in Srinagar.

The relentless actions of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in Kashmir have given rise to a grave situation. Through a series of arrests, raids, and false charges, the NIA has systematically targeted Kashmiris who dare to advocate for self-determination, human rights, and justice. This misuse of power has perpetuated an atmosphere of fear and oppression, silencing voices of dissent and undermining the very principles of justice. The excesses of the NIA in Kashmir not only intensify the suffering of the people but also obstruct the path towards a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute. It is crucial that the international community takes notice of these injustices and works towards ensuring the protection of human rights and the restoration of justice in the region.

The closure of shops, sealing of properties, and seizure of land have become common tactics employed by the authorities to weaken the local population economically and control any form

of resistance. These actions not only curtail the fundamental rights of the people but also aim to pave the way for outsiders to settle in the region. The extensive encroachment on both agricultural and non-agricultural land adds to the gravity of the situation. It is crucial to recognize and address the implications of these measures, as they undermine the principles of justice, freedom, and autonomy for the residents of Jammu and Kashmir

NIA Seeking Death Sentence for Yasin Malik

The Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) chief Muhammad Yasin Malik was awarded a life term by a trial court in a case last year. On May 26, the NIA approached the Delhi High Court seeking the death penalty for Malik, asserting that not giving capital punishment to such a "dreaded terrorist" will result in a miscarriage of justice. India is using NIA to punish Malik to satisfy the 'collective conscience' of its nation and benefit from this hanging in multiple ways including in the upcoming 2024 elections. Before this, India hanged Maqbool Bhat and Muhammad Afzal in the notorious Tihar Jail. The ruling BJP party has also demanded strict punishment against Kashmir's popular resistance hero. A way is being paved to hang the resistance hero in coming months. India has already set a precedence by hanging two popular Kashmiri freedom fighters in Tihar jail. Many political analysts including Kashmiri resistance leaders have blamed Modi regime for scapegoating Malik to win 2024 elections.

The NIA's pursuit of seeking the death sentence for Yasin Malik, the leader of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front, has raised concerns about justice and fairness. India's motives, driven by political gain and appeasing a collective conscience, seem to be overshadowing the principles of true justice. With the looming possibility of history repeating itself, as seen with the hangings of Maqbool Bhatt and Muhammad Afzal, the plight of Kashmir's resistance hero hangs in the balance. As political analysts and Kashmiri leaders decry this apparent scapegoating for electoral advantages, it becomes crucial to question the ethical implications and ensure that justice is not compromised in the pursuit of political gain.

Land Grabbing

India has accelerated its efforts to control every means of dissent and seize properties of native inhabitants, paving way for the outsiders to settle in the region. In the name of "retrieving state land", the occupational authorities and their auxiliaries seized over 4000 kanals of land in the frontier district of Kupwara, north of Kashmir.²⁴ On the same day, over 938 kanals of land were seized in central Kashmir's Ganderbal district.²⁵ The total land seized in the district has surpassed 13431 kanals. In Sothern Kashmir's Shopian, over 400 kanals of land were attached²⁶

²⁴ KL News Network. "4021 Kanals State, Kahcharai Land Retrieved In Kupwara." Kashmir Life, January 22, 2023. <https://kashmirlife.net/4021-kanals-state-kahcharai-land-retrieved-in-kupwara-308845/>.

²⁵ KL News Network. "13431 Kanals State, Kahcharai Land Retrieved In Ganderbal." Kashmir Life, January 22, 2023. <https://kashmirlife.net/13431-kanals-state-kahcharai-land-308867/>.

²⁶ KL News Network. "406 Kanals Of State, Kahcharie Land Retrieved At Shopian, 40 Shops Sealed." Kashmir Life, January 28, 2023. <https://kashmirlife.net/406-kanals-of-state-kahcharie-land-retrieved-at-shopian-40-shops-sealed-309197/>.

and at least 40 shops were sealed by the authorities whereas over 400 kanals of land were attached in Kulgam district of the region.²⁷ So far thousands of kanals of agricultural and non-agricultural land have been seized while as the occupational authorities have identified 178005.213 acres in Kashmir region and 25159.56 acres in Jammu as “encroached” by the residents who basically owned the said land legally under Agrarian Reforms Act, JK State Land Vesting of Ownership Act 2001, JK Evacuees of Property Act and other numerous acts and orders passed by the erstwhile state government in favor of landless peasants.²⁸

The Indian Governments is applying Israeli model of systematic settlement which began in June 1967 from outset, private business benefiting from and contributing to them to build, finance, service, and market settlement communities.

The UN recognized Disputed territory Jammu & Kashmir is under the de facto control of India and the Kashmiris are fighting a war of liberation to achieve the Right of Self Determination. Indian forcible evictions for Industrial settlements in the Jammu & Kashmir violate the International Humanitarian Law particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits an occupying power from transferring its citizens into the territory it occupies and from transferring or displacing the population of an occupied territory within or outside the territory.

There is an increasing trend of large-scale land-based investments by international and national business that may sometimes lead to forced evictions and human rights abuses, including the destruction of livelihood. International standards identify the distinct but complementary roles of government and business, whereby the State has the duty to protect against human rights abuses by third parties, including businesses. Corporate responsibility includes avoiding infringement on individual rights and addressing the negative impacts, such as remedies for victims

Enforced Disappearances

According to the Association of parents of disappeared persons (APDP) around 8000-10000 civilians have been subjected to enforced disappearance. Hundreds of Habeas corpus petition and complaint against the occupying force are pending before the High court of Jammu and Kashmir, but due to the impunity under the draconian law AFSPA, the courts and Human Rights commission are handicapped to initiate criminal proceeding against any army officer or Unit accused of committing this grave offence.

Despite the graveness of the offence of enforced disappearances, India wilfully stays away from ratification of convention on International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and have a domestic legislation.

²⁷ KL News Network. “400 Kanals Of State, Kahcharie Land Retrieved In Kulgam.” Kashmir Life, January 29, 2023. <https://kashmirlife.net/400-kanals-of-state-kahcharie-land-retrieved-in-kulgam-309247/>.

²⁸ LFK. “The Great Land-Grab: Disempowering People in Indian Occupied Jammu & Kashmir - Legal Forum for Kashmir.” Legal Forum for Kashmir - (blog), February 6, 2023. <https://lfkashmir.com/the-great-land-grab-disempowering-people-in-indian-occupied-jammu-kashmir/>.

Several Indian and International human-rights groups have investigated the suspicious disappearance of Kashmiris, including European Union, Human Rights Watch, and the National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC).

On December 15, 2022 Abdul Rashid Dar, 33, from North Kashmir had a few bites of his dinner on a freezing night when his family heard a loud banging on their door. Rashid's elder brother, Shabir Ahmad, went to see who it was. As soon as he opened the door, he was faced with a squad of Indian army personnel, who picked Rashid from his house.

Rashid's Mother Khera Begum, told media reporters that a commander of Indian army Unit kept his hand on her head and assured that his son would be released the next day.²⁹

Two months after Rashid was subjected to enforced disappearance, his dead body was recovered from forest area in the Kupwara District. His brother Shabir told media that Rashid had red marks on his body, "as if it had been set on fire". "His face was visibly damaged. The clothes he was wearing on the day of disappearance were also missing, except the thermal inner-wear which appeared to have been put on him in a hurry before he was buried."³⁰

Article 33 of Additional Protocol I of the Geneva Convention expressly allows States to locate missing persons of the adverse group. However, it is hard to put this duty on the Indian government because in non-international armed conflicts such as Kashmir, the majority of victims of enforced disappearance are not foreign nationals and are accused of supporting the opposition or militancy.

Ceasefire Violations by IOF

The two hostile neighbour India-Pakistan have fought three major wars over the dispute of Kashmir and are often escalating the intensity of armed action across the Line of control. According to the International law experts and the Geneva academy the situation falls within the category of International Armed Conflict under Common Article 2 of Geneva Convention.

In 1949 India & Pakistan executed an agreement titled as 'Karachi agreement' under which Ceasefire Line (now Line of Control) was established. The Ceasefire Line (CFL) is a duly-acknowledged line between India and Pakistan and both the countries have mutually agreed to preserve the sanctity of the CFL until the final settlement of the Kashmir dispute. The United Nation appointed United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP), by way of the resolution 13th august 1948. Later, CFL was formally defined and renamed as Line of Control (LoC) under Shimla Agreement.

The two countries under a bilateralism announce ceasefire across the Line of control but it doesn't last long. In 2003 and 2021 an agreement to practice cessation of hostilities was agreed

²⁹ Javeed, Auqib. "A 33-Year-Old's Disappearance After Detention In Kashmir Reveals Latest Abuse Of Law For 'Disturbed Areas' — Article 14," January 6, 2023. <https://article-14.com/post/a-33-year-old-s-disappearance-after-detention-in-kashmir-reveals-latest-abuse-of-law-for-disturbed-areas--63b784e9a6c45>.

³⁰ The Wire. "Kashmiri Man's Body Found Two Months After He Disappeared While In Army Custody, - The Wire." <https://thewire.in/security/kashmiri-mans-body-found-two-months-after-he-disappeared-while-in-army-custody>

by an unwritten joint commitment that was communicated by the then Director-General of Military Operations (DGMOs) of both countries. Despite the ceasefire announcements there has been numerous violations reported by the both countries.

In July 2020 Pakistan summoned a senior diplomat and lodged a strong protest over “ceasefire violation by Indian occupying force” targeting civilian population of Pakistan administered Kashmir. The Pakistan ministry claimed that Indian forces violated a 2003 border agreement 1,595 times in 2021.³¹ India, on the contrary, accused Pakistan, saying that the latter violated ceasefire 2,027 times as of June 10, 2020.³² The renewed pledge on cease fire violation at troubled border on February 2021 was cheered by both countries and also welcomed by US State department.

This so called pledge of truce was dusted by India on 23 November 2022, when the Northern Army command Lt General Upendra Dwivedi threatened to attack Pakistan administered Kashmir and invade it through military action.³³

On May 15, 2023, Fatima Parveen w/o Late Syed Manzoor Hussain Shah from Hotaredi district Hatian Bala of Pakistan Administered Jammu and Kashmir went out to collect firewood but did not come back. The village of deceased is very near to ceasefire line. According to the locals she inadvertently crossed the ceasefire line and entered into the Kamalkote area of district Baramulla of Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir. In the proximity to the border fencing, she was shot dead by Indian Army and dubbed as an “intruder” by the Indian media.

On May 19, 2023, Muhammad Taruf S/o Alam Deen from Lanjot Fatehpur Thakayala district Kotli of Azad Jammu and Kashmir went out to collect firewood and graze animals but did not come back. The village of deceased is also very near to ceasefire line. By profession Muhammad Taruf was shepherd, he used to graze animals near cease fire line. According to the locals, he inadvertently crossed the ceasefire line and entered into the Mendhar sector of district poonch of Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir and was shot dead by Indian occupying forces.

According to the victim families, who live along the Line of control accuse Indian occupying force of using provocation and firing indiscriminately on the civilian population. The cease fire line is heavily fenced and cannot be infiltrated on either side but the people who inadvertently crossed the ceasefire line are killed by the Indian occupying forces as intruder, Brother of victim reported to local press of PAK.

On 23 June, 2023, Indian Army in a display of its usual inhumane approach towards innocent Kashmiris opened indiscriminate fire onto a group of shepherds in the Sattwal Sector of Jammu

³¹ Sajid. Islamuddin. “India Violated Ceasefire 1,595 Times in 2020: Pakistan,” July 7, 2020. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/asia-pacific/india-violated-ceasefire-1-595-times-in-2020-pakistan/1901855>.

³² PTI. “Over 2000 Ceasefire Violations by Pakistan along LoC This Year.” The Economic Times, June 14, 2020. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/over-2000-ceasefire-violations-by-pakistan-along-loc-this-year/articleshow/76368614.cms?from=mdr>.

³³ India, Tribune. “Indian Army Ready to Execute Orders on Taking Back PoK, Says Top General.” Tribune India News Service, November 23, 2022. <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/j-k/indian-army-ready-to-execute-orders-on-taking-back-pok-says-top-army-general-453803>.

and Kashmir and killed two civilians and one person was critically injured. The slain civilians are identified as Obaid Qayyum, 22, and Muhammad Qasim, 55. Both the martyrs are Kashmiris residents, they were from the village Bara Dari Tetrinote, Tehsil Hajira, District Poonch, of Pakistan Administered Jammu and Kashmir.

The firing and shelling incidents often result in casualties and fatalities; destruction of property and livestock.



Annexure I: List of Civilians Killed by Indian Occupying Forces (IOF), Jan-June 2023

S. No	Name	Date	Nature of Killing	Place of Killing
1.	Pritam Sharma	01/01/2023	Rajouri attack	Rajouri
2.	Ashish Kumar	01/01/2023	Rajouri attack	Rajouri
3.	Deepak Kumar	01/01/2023	Rajouri attack	Rajouri
4.	Sheetal Kumar	01/01/2023	Rajouri attack	Rajouri
5.	Unidentified Minor	01/01/2023	Rajouri attack	Rajouri
6.	Unidentified Minor	01/01/2023	Rajouri attack	Rajouri
7.	Prince Sharma	02/01/2023	Rajouri attack	Rajouri
8.	Unidentified	10/01/2023	Hit and Run case by Army vehicle	Kupwara
9.	Unidentified	10/01/2023	Hit and Run case by Army vehicle	Kupwara
10.	Ifran Ahmed	13/01/2023	Mysterious firing	Poonch
11.	Mohammad Ashraf Khatana	13/01/2023	Unknown Circumstances	Kulgam
12.	Sher Singh	15/01/2023	Custodial Killing, JKP	Rajouri
13.	Rubina Kouser	26/01/2023	Accidental fire	Poonch
14.	Gulzar Ahmad Dar	01/02/2023	Custodial Killing, JKP	Shopian
15.	Sonu Kumar	01/02/2023	Custodial Killing, JKP	Kathua
16.	Babu Ali	14/02/2023	Mysterious Death	Srinagar
17.	Naseer Ahmad Lone	14/02/2023	Mysterious Death	Srinagar
18.	Mushtaq Ahmad	14/02/2023	Mysterious Death	Mendhar
19.	Sanjay Pandith	26/02/2023	Fired upon by unknown gunmen	Pulwama
20.	Umran	28/02/2023	Mysterious Death	Kulgam

21.	Mohammad Jamal Dar	05/03/2023	Mysterious Blast	Sopore
22.	Bakir Bashir	04/06/2023	Mysterious Death	Anantnag
23.	Obaid Qayoom	23/6/2023	Ceasefire Violation by IOF	Krishna Ghati Sattwal Sector, CFL
24.	Mohammad Qasim	23/6/2023	Ceasefire Violation by IOF	Krishna Ghati Sattwal Sector, CFL



Annexure II: List of Indian Occupying Forces (IOF) Killed, Jan-June 2023

S. No	Name	Date	Nature of Killing	Address
1.	JCO, Indian Army	11/01/2023	Vehicle Damaged in Accident	Kupwara
2.	Indian Army Personnel	11/01/2023	Vehicle Damaged in Accident	Kupwara
3.	Indian Army Personnel	11/01/2023	Vehicle Damaged in Accident	Kupwara
4.	Fayaz Ahmed, JKP	14/01/2022	Suicide	Baramulla
5.	Shiv Kumar (Lance Naik)	20/01/2023	Suicide	Handwara
6.	Sub inspector Pyarey Lal	25/01/2023	Cardiac arrest	Kulgam
7.	CT Sarith of 245 Bataillion	28/02/2023	Suicide	Jammu
8.	Sanjay Kumar Singh CRPF	04/03/2023	Cardiac arrest	Baramulla
9.	B L Jonko	13/03/2023	Cardiac Arrest	Poonch
10.	Umer Farooq 18th battalion IRP	15/03/2023	Gunshot injury	Poonch
11.	ASI Ajay Kumar Lama	01/04/2023	Suicide	Budgam
12.	Debashish Baswal Lance Naik	20/04/2023	Combat Operation	Poonch
13.	Kulwant Singh Lance Naik	20/04/2023	Combat Operation	Poonch
14.	Harkrishan Singh Sepoy	20/04/2023	Combat Operation	Poonch
15.	Sewak Singh Sepoy	20/04/2023	Combat Operation	Poonch
16.	Mandeep Singh Hawaldar	20/04/2023	Combat Operation	Poonch

17.	SI/GD Mohan Singh	03/05/2023	Suicide	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Inspector Sunil Kumar	04/05/2023	Slipped into a gorge during CASO	Rajouri
19.	Jasbir Singh Lance Naik	11/05/2023	Accidental gunshot from his service weapon	Poonch
20.	Aijaz Ahmad Constable, JKP	22/06/2023	Cardiac Arrest	Bandipora



Annexure III: List of Freedom Fighters Killed in Combat Operations, (Jan-June) 2023

S. No	Encounters Serial No	Name of Freedom Fighter	IOF unit involved in Combat Operation	Date	Place of Combat Operation
1.	Encounter No.01	Unidentified	Sikh LI	07/01/2023	Balakote
2.	Encounter No.01	Unidentified	Sikh LI	07/01/2023	Balakote
3.	Encounter no.02	Arbaz Mir	53RR,43BN CRPF, SOG	17/01/2023	Budgam
4.	Encounter no.02	Shahid Sheikh	53RR,43BN CRPF, SOG	17/01/2023	Budgam
5.	Encounter no.03	Unidentified	7RR, SOG	16/02/2023	Tangdhar, Kupwara
6.	Encounter no.04	Aqib Mushtaq Bhat	55RR, 130BN CRPF, SOG	28/02/2023	Padgampora, Pulwama
7.	Encounter no.04	Aijaz Bhat	55RR, 130BN CRPF, SOG	28/02/2023	Padgampora, Pulwama
8.	Encounter no.05	Unidentified	55RR, 182BN, 183BN CRPF, SOG	18/03/2023	Mitrigam Pulwama
9.	Encounter no.06	Unidentified	4GR	09/04/2023	Shahpur, Poonch
10.	Encounter no.07	Unidentified	57RR, SOG	03/05/2023	Machil, Kupwara
11.	Encounter no.07	Unidentified	57RR, SOG	03/05/2023	Machil, Kupwara
12.	Encounter no.08	Shakir Najar	29RR, 2BN SSB	04/05/2023	Kreeri, Baramulla

13.	Encounter no.08	Hanan Seh	29RR, 2BN SSB	04/05/2023	Kreeri, Baramulla
14.	Encounter no.09	Abid Wani	2RR,176BN CRPF, SOG	06/05/2023	Kunzer, Baramulla
15.	Encounter no.10	Unidentified	60RR	06/05/2023	Kandi, Rajouri
16.	Encounter no. 11	Unidentified	19RR	14/05/2023	Anantang
17.	Encounter no.12	Unidentified	37RR	20/05/2023	Mendhar
18.	Encounter no.13	Unidentified	38RR	02/06/2023	Dasal, Mehar, Rajouri
19.	Encounter no 14	Unidentified	RR	13/06/2023	Doganar, Machil Kupwara
20.	Encounter no 14	Unidentified	RR	13/06/2023	Doganar, Machil Kupwara
21.	Encounter no.15	Unidentified	8 JAT	16/06/2023	Jumagund, Keran
22.	Encounter no.15	Unidentified	8 JAT	16/06/2023	Jumagund, Keran
23.	Encounter no.15	Unidentified	8 JAT	16/06/2023	Jumagund, Keran
24.	Encounter no.15	Unidentified	8 JAT	16/06/2023	Jumagund, Keran
25.	Encounter no.15	Unidentified	8 JAT	16/06/2023	Jumagund, Keran
26.	Encounter no. 16	Unidentified	45 RR	23/06/2023	Kala Jungle, Machil, Kupwara

27.	Encounter no. 16	Unidentified	45 RR	23/06/2023	Kala Jungle, Machil, Kupwara
28.	Encounter no. 16	Unidentified	45 RR	23/06/2023	Kala Jungle, Machil, Kupwara
29.	Encounter no. 16	Unidentified	45 RR	23/06/2023	Kala Jungle, Machil, Kupwara
30.	Encounter no. 17	Adil Majeed Lone	1RR, 18BN CRPF, SOG	26/06/2023	Hawoora, Kulgam



Annexure IV: List of individuals Detained under Public Safety Act (PSA), Jan-June 2023

Sr. No	Pending Since	Name of Detainees Under Public Safety Act (PSA)
1.	2023	Mohammad Rafiq Mir
2.	2023	Sahil Bashir Dar
3.	2023	Javid Ahmad Rather
4.	2023	Shahnawaz Ahmad Bhat
5.	2023	Reyaz Ahmad Bhat
6.	2023	Shabir Ahmad Teeli
7.	2023	Azad Ahmad Ganaie
8.	2023	Faisal Manzoor Khan
9.	2023	Bashir Ahmad Sheikh
10.	2023	Tariq Ahmad Lone
11.	2023	Aatimad Ahmad Bhat
12.	2023	Waqas Riyaz Khan
13.	2023	Shakir Riyaz Khan
14.	2023	Aadil Ahmad Wani
15.	2023	Yawar Ahmad Mir
16.	2023	Raja Ilyas Makroo
17.	2023	Nazir Ahmad Gudoo
18.	2023	Gulzar Ahmad Ganaie
19.	2023	Amir Farooq Dar
20.	2023	Imtiyaz Ahmad Dar

21.	2023	Dawood Ibrahim
22.	2023	Basharat Rajab Dar
23.	2023	Mohammad Amin Malik
24.	2023	Aqib Gulzar
25.	2023	Muzaffar Ahmad Misgar
26.	2023	Mohammad Ramzan Dar
27.	2023	Owais Mehraj Teli
28.	2023	Iqbal Ahmad Mian
29.	2023	Shabir Ahmad Baniya
30.	2023	Owais Farooq Waza
31.	2023	Mohd Yousuf Reshi
32.	2023	Tawseef Ahmad Shah
33.	2023	Javaid Ahmad Beigh
34.	2023	Ashiq Hussain Wani
35.	2023	Naseer Ahmad War
36.	2023	Mirza Altaf Hussain
37.	2023	Ishfaq Ahmad Bhat
38.	2023	Mohammad Arif Najar
39.	2023	Musadiq Hussian Padder
40.	2023	Umer Gul Bhat
41.	2023	Shoib Ahmad Pandit
42.	2023	Maisar Ahmad Mir
43.	2023	Umar Nazir Bhat
44.	2023	Touseef Khan
45.	2023	Sajjid Zahoor Khan
46.	2023	Zahoor Ahmad Bhat
47.	2023	Ghulam Mohammad Mir
48.	2023	Naveed Mudasir Wani
49.	2023	Tawseef Ahmad Sheikh
50.	2023	Mosiab Mir, Altaf
51.	2023	Farooq Ahmad Hajam

52.	2023	Irfan Yousuf Kawa
53.	2023	Amir Manzoor Khokher
54.	2023	Mohammad Azam Qureshi
55.	2023	Umar Shah
56.	2023	Mushtaq Ahmad Bhat
57.	2023	Suhail Ahmad Allaie
58.	2023	Mohammad Younis Zargar
59.	2023	Jahangeer Ahmad Mugloo
60.	2023	Mohammad Rafiq Bhat
61.	2023	Ghulam Qadir Parray
62.	2023	Muzaffar Jan
63.	2023	Amir Ahmad Mir
64.	2023	Shahnawaz Ahmad Malik
65.	2023	Sameer Ahmad Dar
66.	2023	Shoib Ramzan Tantry
67.	2023	Razia Begum
68.	2023	Shakeel Ahmad Bhat
69.	2023	Uzair Amin Jan
70.	2023	Mushtaq Ahmad Kumar
71.	2023	Mohammad Asif Thoker
72.	2023	Tariq Ahmad Malik
73.	2023	Mohammad Yaseen Bhat
74.	2023	Basheer Ahmad Peer
75.	2023	Musaib Ahmad Baba
76.	2023	Suhail Shabir Ganie
77.	2023	Qasim Ummer Khan
78.	2023	Mohammad Latief Dar
79.	2023	Abdul Hameed Dar
80.	2023	Junaid Ahmad Dar
81.	2023	Raja Ilyas Makroo
82.	2023	Idrees Jan Mir
83.	2023	Rafiq Ahmad Thoker

84.	2023	Danish Mushtaq
85.	2023	Fazil Maqsood Sheikh
86.	2023	Javid Ahmad Ganie
87.	2023	Ashiq Hussain Lone
88.	2023	Khalid Ahmad Bhat
89.	2023	Mohammad Shaban Wani
90.	2023	Bashir Ahmad
91.	2023	Mushtaq Ahmad Rather
92.	2023	Gowhar Ayoub Fafoo
93.	2023	Mohammad Rafiq Najar
94.	2023	Mohammad Yaseen Naikoo
95.	2023	Irshad Hassan Dass
96.	2023	Firdous Ahmad Jogi
97.	2023	Manzoor Ahmad Sofi
98.	2023	Basit Ahmad Baba
99.	2023	Jamsheed Ahmad Malik
100.	2023	Fahad Altaf Sheikh
101.	2023	Touseef Ahmad Wani
102.	2023	Imran Ahmad Shangloo
103.	2023	Owais Syed Khan
104.	2023	Shakib Shakeel
105.	2023	Adil Ahmad Da
106.	2023	Adnan Shafi Kana
107.	2023	Ali Mohammad Kawa
108.	2023	Mohammad Qasim Mangnoo
109.	2023	Sameer Ahmad Bhat
110.	2023	Ghulam Mohammad Dar And
111.	2023	Mehran Ahmad Malik
112.	2023	Owhar Rasool
113.	2023	Ubaid Nazir Sofi
114.	2023	Zahoor Ahmad Sha
115.	2023	Adil Hassan Najar

116.	2023	Mehraj Ahmad Wani
117.	2023	Aijaz Ahmad Dar
118.	2023	Ashiq Hussain Dar
119.	2023	Waseem Ahmad Shah And Others
120.	2023	Amir Mehmood Malik
121.	2023	Danish Rafiq Bhat
122.	2023	Rafeeq Ahmad Khan
123.	2023	Nawaz Ahmad Chandel
124.	2023	Muneer Ahmad Sheikh
125.	2023	Mirza Zubair Beigh
126.	2023	Hayat Ahmad Bhat
127.	2023	Nawaz Ahad
128.	2023	Khursheed Ahmad Dar
129.	2023	Muneeb Rasool Sherwani
130.	2023	Shabir Ahmad Khanday
131.	2023	Gulzar Ahmad Bhat
132.	2023	Suhail Ahmad Ganie
133.	2023	Syed Tajamul Bashir
134.	2023	Shabir Ahmad Dar
135.	2023	Tawqeer Bashir Magray
136.	2023	Aijaz Ahmad Sheikh
137.	2023	Showkat Ahmad Ganie
138.	2023	Ghulam Nabi Mir
139.	2023	Rayees Ahmad Khan
140.	2023	Feroz Ahmad Allaie
141.	2023	Altaf Ahmad Rather
142.	2023	Lateef Hassan Lone
143.	2023	Abdul Qayoom Bhat
144.	2023	Ishfaq Gul
145.	2023	Mohammad Shoib Itoo
146.	2023	Abdul Ahad Bhat



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